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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FARMERS' MEETING,

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

Last week we had not room to complete our report.

Mr. Dodge spoke of the unwillingness some farmers to read on the subject farming. He conversed with a man ho did not like book-farming, but said if could see how a first rate farm was arried on, he should like to. Mr. D. sked him if he would not go several iles to see it—he answered he would—en if the owner was 20 miles off, and ould write you, should you not like to ad his description of it? "Yes, I ould." Well, if he should send it to the printer, so that every one might read, ould you not then read it? "Yes"—Then by taking a paper, you may continually see what improvements others are aking.

Mr. Allen Putnam, of Danvers, spoke of securing field corn. He thought it would be well to cut it up and shock it, after a light frost: but that if the cob was frozen, it would be of no use to meddle with it. They had tried, on his father's farm, various modes to secure their corn in the cold season of 1816 but it was of no avail. After the frost had killed the cob, it was too late to save it. He was much in favor of cutting it up with the first to the fifteenth of September, and putting it in shocks. He said it might be cut up with safety before one half the kernels had become glazed.

The Commissioner thought it ought to be cut up, if the frost had not penetrated deep to the ear. He said he had shocked up corn on the headland at the side of the field on the grass, but he did not like that mode. He chose to make small shocks, that the air might draw through and dry it—he cuts up several hills, and places them about one standing hill, and ties them together. On husking, these will then lie in order in the lap, and there will be little danger of missing them, as there is when they lie promiscuously.

Mr. Wm. Clark Jr., a member from Northampton, thought the best way was to let corn stand and ripen in the field.—He said if we put it in piles when green, it would rot.

We stated to Mr. Derby that we could not comprehend how he could raise corn, when he suffered it to stand so thick as 3 to a hill, and the hills not much more than a feet apart.

Mr. Clark then said the land of Mr. D. was exceedingly rich, and that in such a case the stalks should stand thicker than when the land was poor!! As this was contrary to our whole experience, we desired further explanation. Mr. C. said the nearer the stalks stand together, the more dry would be the soil, for they would draw the moisture out of it—and dry soils, as we understood him, might have stalks stand nearer together than any other soils. We then inquired of Mr. C. if rich land did not produce larger stalks than poor land? He said it did. We then asked if large stalks did not require more room than small ones? He seemed to think so. Next we asked him if this principle would apply to forests, and whether, when the trees were very large, he commonly found a greater number on an acre, than when they were small? He said when trees are thick, they grow taller than when more scattered—and he seriously intended that corn stalks might with safety be suffered to stand thick in proportion as the land was made rich.

Mr. Cook said in regard to preserving corn, his own experience was different from that of Mr. Clark's; he thought Mr. Putnam was right in regard to shocking—he said he thought prevention better than cure. Cut and stook up before the frost comes.

We have not conversed with Mr. Derby, since the meeting. We were much pleased with the account he gave of his large farm; but there must be some mistake in regard to the number of stalks that were allowed to stand, unless the Sioux corn is totally different from any other.

RUTLAND

Is a town of Worcester County and lies directly west of Holden—being 51 miles west of Boston and 12 north-west of Worcester.

This town was purchased of the Indians in 1686 for £23 of the currency of that time. The deed was given by Wonnapapan and Walipunit and other Indian proprietors of Natick to Henry Willard, Joseph Rowlandson, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Willard and Cyprian Stevens. This tract was once called Naquag.

This town is located on a high hill which commands an extensive view of the country round. Barre meeting-house, 10 miles west, may be distinctly seen. This is on the highest range of hills running between the sea and Connecticut river.—About half a mile to the east of the meeting-house a spring rises which soon divides—one half running west to the Connecticut, and the other to the Merrimack. No large streams of course are found on this height of land, but Ware river runs through it and is sufficiently large to turn several mills.

There is said to be fine fishing in Mustapaug, and Long ponds, but these common ponds are not valuable as private ponds may be easily made to be. The fish are caught out at improper seasons and no pains are taken to encourage their growth.

It has been a favorite maxim in America that fishing and fowling are free to all and within a few years parties were found in Worcester County to contend in the law for the right to trample on another's soil provided the object sought was only a mess of fish! The courts did not favor this right and now when one fishes in another's brook, or rather when he tramples on another's land for this purpose he is an acknowledged trespasser.

This universal license, claimed by loafers to pursue game or fish, or wild fruits in other peoples domains will be checked as the country grows older, and those who may wish to have all things in common have only to remove to Illinois, where they have their cattle kept on almost any land they happen to find.

Rutland being quite hilly is better adapted to grass than to grain. The farmers here were once in the habit of taking in large droves of cattle, from the neighborhood of Boston, to be kept through the summer, and no lands sent back fatter cattle than the town of Rutland. Beef, butter, and cheese are here produced in abundance, and these articles are often sent out of town to market.

But our richest hills require attention. Our richest pasture lands cease, in time, to yield the product we once realized from them, and though they do not become poor by pasturing merely, yet when they cease to yield one half their former product we should look to them.

All lands which were ever worth bringing into pasture may be ploughed—let those that are too rough for this operation be suffered again to bear a forest for our timber and our fires, and let us cultivate the remainder in a more efficient manner to make up the loss.

We think it should now be a settled principle with farmers never to spend their time in mowing bushes on land where the plough can go. Thousands of days have been annually thrown away in clipping bushes with a scythe and losing the crop thus mown, when it might with more ease have been covered with the plough and converted at once into manure.

Plaster operates finely on many of these hills, but we cannot rely soley on plaster. It is a sort of medicine and often serves to correct a soil, but it can never afford it nutriment. We must always rely on vegetable or animal matter for *nutriment* for the growing crop. The grains have been drawing the vegetable matter from our virgin soils and now we must supply the deficiency.

If plaster will enable us to keep double our stock for a couple of years, then we shall find twice as much manure, scattered over the pasture to be ploughed in.

Rutland has no extensive manufactures. There is one woollen mill that has manufactured 26,000 yards, and 10,000 pairs of boots have been made in a year. The number of its inhabitants in 1837 was 1235.

The town was incorporated in 1722.—Joseph Williard was their chosen preacher but he was killed in an affray with the Indians and was never settled. A church was gathered in 1727 and Thomas Frink was their first ordained pastor. He was succeeded in 1742 by Joseph Buckminster, the oldest son of Col. Joseph Buckminster, of Framingham, and the grandfather of the Boston preacher of that name, Joseph S—Lawson Buckminster, of Framingham was a brother of Joseph of Rutland, and was born in the same year of his brother's settlement, 1742. They had another brother settled as a farmer on some fine land in Barre. He, Col. Wm. Buckminster, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was wounded very badly in the shoulder with an ounce ball. Joseph preached in Rutland 50 years and died in 1792. He was succeeded by Hezekiah Goodrich who died in 1812.

Mr. G. had but one arm, but he could readily cut his food and feed himself with that. He once called on us at Framingham, just as we had done dinner. He sat down to the table and proceeded to help himself adroitly, not wishing to give us any time to prepare a fresh meal. The children were much amused at his dexterity in cutting meat on his plate with one hand.

Luke B. Foster succeeded Mr. G. in 1813. Rev. Josiah Clarke was ordained in 1618.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POTATOES AND PASTURE GROUNDS.

FRANKLIN, Feb. 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir: I read a piece in your valuable paper last fall, which stated that the person who tried experiments, did not benefit any body but himself, unless he made them public. I have been thinking some time on the subject, but as I am an old man, and not a grammarian, I thought it would not do for me to write a piece for the newspaper. But as I have been trying experiments for thirty years with plaster and lime, and of late with bone as a manure, also on rearing of pigs and fattening pork, and keeping fowls from fifty to a hundred in a year for their eggs, while I kept an accurate account of the loss and gain, and as I have an account of many of my experiments now on paper, I will venture to give you one by way of introduction, which I made some fifteen years ago with potatoes, manure and plaster, on a piece of gravelly loam, which was planted the year previous with corn. I planted with blue potatoes, in hills about three and a half feet apart each way, across a narrow strip of land in the middle of my field, and now for the result.

No. 1, Manure and plaster,	128	pounds in two rows.
No. 2, Manure only,	86	" " " "
No. 3, No manure or plaster,	40	" " " "
No. 4, Plaster only,	72	" " " "

The above were planted with one large potato in the hill of nearly an equal size; I then planted two rows with one large potato cut in two pieces, and put in a hill with manure and plaster, and had 128 pounds; two rows with manure and plaster, with two middling sized potatoes, about the same weight of one large one, and had 136 pounds.

I will make another statement; two years, come spring, I planted a piece of green-sward with long red potatoes, manured in the hill with coarse manure, and a table spoonful of plaster at planting, excepting four rows which I left for experiment, which is my annual course. The field was adjoining my neighbor's, and in the summer he inquired what was the matter of those four rows of potatoes, which looked so yellow and sickly. I told him it was for the want of a little plaster, as in other respects they were equal; he was surprised at the difference, but at digging time the difference I think was as great. I, in the first place, dug the four rows which were not plastered; there was a large number in a hill, but very small ones; I measured them, and then dug two rows on one side which were plastered, and the result was large potatoes, which measured the same as the four rows which were not plastered; I then dug two rows on the other side, which measured three or four quarts more than the others so that I had a little more than double the quantity in the four rows which were plastered, and a much better quality.

A few words about Rohans, and I have done. I purchased three pounds of Rohans last spring, and planted them on a piece of poor land in fifty-six hills, beside of my long red ones, manured in the hill in the common way with coarse manure. I dug them in October, and not thinking to make it public, I did not weigh them, but measured them, and there was three and a half bushels. Fifty-six hills of long red ones produced four bushels.

They were treated in the same way, excepting the red, which was one large one cut in two pieces, or two small ones in a hill of the long reds.

I think if I had put 1 eyes in a hill, instead of two, I should have had many more Rohans, as there were some hills had but five potatoes in a hill, but they were very large.

I have written much more than I calculated to when I commenced, but I have been reading how Judge Hays manages his pasture land, and I will give you a short account of the method which I pursue.

Twenty years ago I purchased a piece of land, and there was about twenty acres of it rather low land, and some of it covered with laurel and small blueberry bushes, and my boys were in some respects like their father, they did not like to mow bushes, and I told them if they would mow them once, we would try what the plough would do, and in June (which I think is the best time to kill bushes by ploughing) we ploughed two or three acres, turned it over flat, and in the fall harrowed it, and in the spring sowed it with Rhode Island hay-seed as soon as the snow was off, and it took remarkably well, and I had considerable feed in Autumn.

I then thought there might be some saving on running a fence round it and plowing it one year with potatoes before several years, but I find the grass holds in much longer, and bears more feed by turning of it over, and sowing of it immediately to grass. I ploughed five or six acres of bushes this fall, turned it over flat and rolled it with a heavy roller, and then harrowed it, but it was so late that I did not sow it; I shall sow it as soon as the snow is off; in this way I invariably have a crop of grass.

Yours,
A FARMER.

We are much obliged to our Franklin correspondent. What he says of ploughing up bushy pastures, is worth thousands and thousands of dollars to our herdsmen, if they would hear it. Our friend is quite right in not taking a crop of grain or of potatoes, unless he has manure to spare. If he will think once more on the subject and try it, he will find September the right month for seeding down, though he may plough in June. [ED.

PLANTING—CATTLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 11th, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—Your remarks in answer to a previous communication of mine I was pleased with, and would say that could I have got off my crop early enough, I would have sowed down my lot last fall. I have proposed to plant it with an early corn this year, but conversing with a brother farmer yesterday, he observed, "I would not for you can buy corn as cheap as you can raise it, and something else will be more profitable." In conformity to your remarks, I *will* fix a piece in your manner. I will have it in readiness for you to show me how to use the "Planter." I wish now, to have your opinion on some few matters in regard to animals. First, then of pigs. I have kept a number of small pigs this winter, and they have had as good accommodations, (and as good feed) as common, and more so than a great many; but still they have not thrived well;—for instance, another man had some of the same litter, and kept his in his cellar where they have not known cold weather, and with no better feed than mine, his would weigh 100 lbs. and mine will not exceed 25 lbs—so much for warmth. I would not have believed it, had I not seen it. Do you think that mine are hurt so much that their growth will be stopped forever,—so that they will not thrive when the warm weather comes? I have removed them now into the barn. A great deal has been said of the Durham, Devon and Holderness breed of cows. I obtained a Durham some time since, but she does not insure my expectations; in cold weather she is pinched all up, and her milk too;—while cows of the native stock in the same place, are not; the quality of her milk is prime but the quantity is not great. I will state to you the difference between her and a native heifer three years old—the Durham is eight; the heifer calved last March, and calves again the coming May—and gives six qts of milk *per diem* now; the Durham calved last August and only gives five and a half now on the same feed. Give me the improved natives yet. I do not think of any thing else at present important, and do not wish to intrude too often on your good nature.

Your ob't. servant,
J. A. W.

In regard to Mr. W.'s pigs we would say the difference between this and his neighbor's may be ascribed to something else than warmth.

Hogs should be kept warm in winter.—Particularly lean hogs—but they are never fond of living under ground. We have formerly known farmers to make pits for them under ground, but they always prefer to lie in open sheds where they can have more air. They want litter to lie in—they like to be out of the wind, and to be sheltered from the wet, but they will not thrive better in cellars than above ground.

Mr. W. does not say what his "small pigs" are fed upon. Pigs want milk, whey, wash of the kitchen, or something of that nature. These are much better for them than the best of grain. Pigs that are fittered as late as October are worth but little unless we have suitable food for them through the winter. There is a difference in breeds, but we would give no great price for late pigs unless we had a winter dairy. The only way in which we can save ourselves in raising pork is thro' the aid of the dairy—even Genesee flour is not good for pigs.

We have known many lots of pigs wintered, and they would turn out light in the spring, like late cut hay. Their birth day should be as early as July.

In regard to cows the short horn Durham is no favorite of ours. Give us the with good keeping, will fatten faster than our native reds,—our Devons,—but so far as we have had the means of learning they *are not* so good for the dairy. Some of our natives with half the size will give more milk and better milk than the generality of Durhams. Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, who is the oldest editor of an Agricultural paper in the United States, is of this opinion. Two years ago we saw a dozen fine Durham cows on Mr. Bel zoover's excellent farm in Maryland. They were in fine order and gave good milk, but the quantity was not in proportion to their size.

In truth we have scarce heard of a Durham in any quarter that would equal one of our natives in her quantity of butter.—We have many cows that will make upwards of fourteen lbs. a week when their keeping is no better than the usual keeping of the Durhams.

If we look at the product of the English dairies we shall see that their best cows yield no more than our best cows. The milkmen, of the city of London obtain no more milk daily than our good cows would yield them. Our best mode to improve our stock is to select and breed from the best of our natives.

EXPERIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—I saw in one of the Boston papers last week, an account of an experiment on raising potatoes made by a Mr. J. L. L. L. F. Warren, of *Nonantum vale*, Brighton. I have not passed through Brighton very lately, but I recollect there is a vale where Mr. W. lives—not quite so large as that of the Mississippi, but still it is a vale, and in this vale Mr. W. planted his potatoes on experiment.

It seems that Mr. W. planted one row of fifteen hills, two feet apart and put fresh cow-dung into each hill. If this had succeeded Mr. W. would surely deserve a patent, for the plan must be admitted an original one. But Mr. W. himself seems to doubt of this mode of using manure, for he says only six hills of the fifteen came up and these bore but half a peck!

In another row of fifteen hills two qts. of bone manure were put in each hill—the land was already rich, he says, and quite wet. Bone manure costs a little more than a cent per quart so that in each hill more than two cents were expended on land already rich.

I will calculate the cost of this one extra item on an acre. I find at two feet distance there will be not less than 14,000 hills, and 2 cents worth of bone manure in each hill will amount to 28000 cents, or 280 dollars extra outlay for one acre!

This one item therefore costs, before it is applied to the hill, about three times as much as the whole crop of potatoes would bring, taken in the field. I will suppose he raised 400 bushels. These, in the ground, at 20 cents, would come to 80 dollars. If these potatoes should be sold in the field the experimenter would lose only 200 dolls on the bone dust; and I will leave him to count the cost of seed, of planting, of tilling, and of use and exhaustion of an acre of land.

But Mr. W. seems much pleased with his experiment and intends to try it again. He probably compares this favorite row with that only which had the "fresh cow dung in it." On a new trial I would advise to place the favored row by the side of one that should have ice, or pine shavings, buried in it, and then the *difference* in the rows might be greater still.

Yours in haste. B.

Watertown, Feb. 22d, 1840.

This reminds us of an experiment of our neighbor W. K. Phipps. When he first began farming he hired his labor on his potatoe field by the job. He agreed to give one cent for planting each hill—one cent for each time hoeing—and one cent for digging. The undertaker was rather roguish and tried to persuade Mr. P. it was necessary to hoe them four times, but Mr. P. stopped him at the end of the third hoeing, for he had made a calculation and found the outlay might possibly exceed the profits.

He counted one thousand hills on one fourth of an acre, and the undertaker's charge was five cents for nursing each hill or $5 \times 1,000 = \$50,00$ for one quarter of an acre. The cost of the manure and seed was 7,00 dollars, and the 50 bushels of potatoes were worth 12½ dollars. [Ed.

TEMPERANCE. The Journal, in speaking of the meeting of three days continuance at the Marlboro' Chapel, says,—"[illegible] which will proclaim to the world, *in tones of thunder*, that the cause of temperance in Massachusetts is yet dear to the hearts of the people—that its course is onward!" We are right glad to learn that the course of the good cause of temperance is onward again, for we much feared it would be stifled by officious nurses; we still think that "thunder" and smoke are not the best nutriment for a child yet in its infancy.

"Thunder" is a harsh instrument of correction, and we would rather choose to be reformed by *lightning*, than by any "tones of thunder" in creation.

THE LEXINGTON. One more body—that of young Mr. Leach, the son of Mr. Leach, of Westborough, was found a few days ago on Oldfield point, where it had been washed high on shore. The cold had protected the body from mutilation—It has been brought home.

In Bristol, R. I. a seafowl, weighing 2 lb. 10 oz. was found in a codfish that weighed 30 lbs. He had swallowed it whole.

SWALLOWING. A young man, after entering into a marriage engagement, communicated the circumstances to a friend, with the name of his intended bride.

"Indeed," said his friend, "you are aware she has been a mother, but not a wife."

"Yes, but I love her well enough to swallow that."

"What is worse, she has two children."

The lover scratched his head—

"I did not know that, said he, but—I love her well enough to swallow that."

"Still more," said his informant, "the last was a black one."

"*If I swallow that, blast me!*"

A QUESTION. A boy was lately asked by the catechist of the school, "who first bit the apple," to which he replied, "Don't know; but guess it was our Bets, for she eats green apples like the old Nick."

MATRIMONY. Tobin in his Honey Moon, says, "All women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why their husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterward."

Fashion makes people visit when they had rather stay at home—eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not dry. She ruins health and makes fools of her followers.

"Which you tink, Massa Cesar, the most beautifulest part ob Miss Dinah's face?" "Why, by de lunar observation, I tink de neck is." [N. O. Sun.

A rogue at the west has stolen a lot of newspaper accounts'

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 1840.

On our First Page: *Farmers' Meeting.—Rutland.—Correspondence*, potatoes and pasture grounds.—*Planting*—Calves, &c.—*Experiments*, with potatoes—bone manure.—*Temperance.—The Lexington*, &c.

On our Fourth Page: *Poetry. Jonathan Sick*; manners in New York—the Theatre,—Madame Celeste.—*Congressional*, &c.

☞ Our early Patrons who have not yet paid any thing will now oblige us much by settling up for a year.

The best and cheapest mode of sending is by mail, and as Postmasters have a right in these cases to frank letters inclosing money it is presumed they will charge but a trifle for their trouble.

Persons sending us money are assured they shall be credited on our books and that they shall see a credit given in our next paper. A receipt will be sent if they require it.

Mr. W. S. Turner of Framingham is authorized to receive money for us and to give receipts.

LICENCE LAWS.

The Legislature is hesitating on a choice of evils—that body cannot possibly suit every one. While some want very severe laws, prohibiting all sales, others prefer the old licence system under the laws of 1832. Some are totally opposed to licences, and say they would much prefer to have no law forbidding any one to sell spirits; and these propose to enact a nuisance law, that will enable them to break up the little dram shops and all disorderly large houses.

There is great difficulty in legislating on the subject. It should not be carried to the polls, for we shall be certain to lose by that measure. All temperate men should make it a common cause, and they will not do it—they cannot do it—if it has any connexion with the party politics of the day.

It is much more easy for us to find fault with any new system, than it is to devise one.

☞ The great Manhattan Bank of N. York is in trouble and we are sorry for it. Every new failure creates distrust, and what can banks do when the public have no confidence in them?

The breath of the public is their life and when that is tainted they become diseased. The new modeling of the currency of a country is a uckish business at best.—revolutions.

Whose credit can stand the shock when one half the community is making war upon it?

The Pennsylvania Bank of U. S. has received as many political kicks as any one, but still it loans to the State; and the State is glad to get its paper to pay debts. All commercial men will agree that it has not been managed well since it became a State bank, but the public good does not require that it should be suddenly broken up.

Its loan of $648,000 to one individual to speculate with in cotton should be censured by all parties. Such loans are not well calculated for an equal diffusion of wealth.

The Weather. The late mild weather has carried off most of the snow in the vicinity of the city and the roads are becoming dry.

The wooden pavement in State St. laid down last Autumn, appears perfectly firm and has in no part sunk or risen out of line. It is scraped clean with vastly more ease than are stone pavements and furnishes the best platform, to walk or ride on, in the city. In truth no city in the union has a street so well paved as State St.—We hope the proper authorities will try their hand at this business again.

Errata. In our report of Mr. Allen Putnam's statement, made at the farmers' meeting, respecting his corn crop, he says he meant to be understood to say, that the profits of an acre of his corn were twenty-three dollars *including*—not *excluding*, the increased value of the land.

Mr. P. also says he did not mean to be understood to say his corn weighed 60 lbs. to the bushel in the autumn—it will not then weigh so much as when dry.

Porcus—porci. In our notice of Mr. Phinney's hogs, last week, a mistake was made in the name of the occupier of the store. The hogs were in Mr. *Geo. Munroe's* store corner of Fleet and Ann Sts.

Twelve of the hogs of Mr. P. weighed over 400 each. The largest as before stated—763—581—476—430.

February. It has often been asserted in the papers that this month has five Saturdays in it, but we have seen no conclusive evidence of the fact until this morning. **Saturday Feb. 29.**

The Governor General of Upper Canada has arrived at Montreal, from his long visit to the upper provinces.

Premiums on Farms. The Committee on Farms, has awarded premiums as follows.

To Robert Colt, of Pittsfield, - - - - $200
To Joshua K. Loring, of Gt. Barrington, $150
To J. S. Wheeler, of Framingham, - - $75
To Mr. *Jacobs*, of W. Scituate, a gratuity of $50

We shall publish the Committee's report or an abstract from it, in our next, from the N. E. Farmer.

Militia Bill. It will be seen from the report of the legislative proceedings, that the House of Representatives yesterday, began the consideration of the Militia Bill.

The principal alterations in this bill, from that reported last year by the Commissioners, are, that the term of service is lengthened four years, viz: from the age of 31 to 35. Fines are to be collected, instead of by *brigade assessors*, by *Courts Martial*, and to be paid instead into the Treasury, to the Clerks of the Courts before which they are proved; thus relieving the Treasury of this burden, and doing away with the necessity of appointing Executive officers for this purpose. This is the New York system.

The bill incorporates the necessary *State* provisions, and the laws of the United States upon this subject. When it was debated last session, a great deal of objection and argument was made upon points of detail, which neither Committee nor House had any power over; namely, those which, being parts of the United States law, must make part of the system. It is the longest bill of the session and, whenever taken, would probably occupy a good deal of time. It will be seen from the report, that the House have anticipated the day to which it had been assigned, and entered upon its consideration without any great degree of preparation.—Advertiser.

Freshet and Destruction of Bridges.—The recent warm rains and mild weather have caused a tremendous freshet on the Connecticut river. The Sunderland bridge was swept away on Monday last, and half of the great bridge between Northampton and Hadley, was also carried down the stream. The Northampton Courier, after giving a description of the catastrophe, says:—

We have seldom, if ever, witnessed a spectacle so full of grandeur and sublimity, and have rarely been more pained, than when witnessing the destruction of this superb and costly bridge. It was about 1200 feet long, covered the entire length, and was erected in 1836, by Capt. Damons, at an expense of about $35,000. One half of it, on the Northampton side, remains as firm and durable as ever, and the lost portion of it, resembling immense arks, are between Hadley and Hockanum, while the ice has dammed up the river, containing other parts, near the gorge between Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom.

[illegible] meeting, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the old wooden building, on the corner of Chatham street and Chatham Row, occupied by Kimball & Capp, as a West India Good Store, and John Charter, as a Junk shop. The firemen were soon on hand, and water being abundant, the fire was quenched before it consumed the walls of the building, which remain like mere shells, although the interior and its contents were nearly all destroyed. There is little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as when first discovered, the flames were pouring from a street door, and the door had been opened.—Messrs. K. & C. were insured $500, and Mr. Charter had some insurance.—Transcript of Wednesday.

The Question Settled. An order passed the House of Representatives some time since, requesting the Speaker to ask the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the question which has been so ill discussed in the House the present session, viz: "Does the Constitution admit of an adjournment of the meeting for the choice of Representatives, which it provides for being held on the fourth Monday of November, to a day beyond the said fourth Monday." We learn from the Courier that the opinion of the Justices is that the Constitution does *not* admit of an adjournment of such a meeting. This ought to put an end to all disputes on this question hereafter.—Journal.

Another Fracas in the Ohio Legislature. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati News furnishes that paper with the following:

"I regret to mention that another disgraceful fracas came off this evening, in which Major Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio was the assailant, and Gen. James Allen, editor of the State Journal the assailed. A. in his paper of this afternoon, in speaking of Wednesday, said that he was the brother of B's wife, and this is said to be the ground for the assault. The lady is only alluded to in this way, nor was any offence intended. Buchanan is a stout built and powerful man, while Allen is in no way able to cope with such an antagonist, and in consequence the latter was knocked down several times and severely hurt. He was taken into the American Hotel, where he is now lying."

A Thick Population. The "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," speaking of Malta, states that the warmth of the climate and the double crops annually, enable this rocky island to support a vast population. The number of inhabitants is about 100,000, or nearly 600 to the square mile. Including Goza, a very small island in the immediate vicinity, it is said that the population equals 635 to the square mile.—This is eight times as great as that of England, and more than twenty times as great as that of Massachusetts, the most densely populated State in the American Union.

From London. By the Sampson, packet ship, we have advices from London to Jan. 4th; the same as the previous dates.

The "Coburg family" were to arrive out in grand force from Germany, about January 20 and the Queen would be married Feb. 8.

The sum of near four millions, in specie was expected in the Inconstant frigate, from the Spanish Main.

The Amistad Schooner. The British government, it appears, have been actively interposing in the affair of the Amistad, and promptly sent despatches to their minister here, to intercede with our government in behalf of the negroes; also, they directed their minister at Madrid to ask for their liberty, should they be sent to Cuba—and at the same time to urge Spain to enforce the laws against Montes and Ruiz.

The St. Johns (N. B.) Courier of the 15th inst. furnishes the information that her Majesty's ship Vestal has arrived at Halifax, and that other vessels of war are soon expected for the purpose of bringing troops, and also to forward munitions of war to the Provinces, in case it should be deemed advisable.

The same paper also states that the 23d Fusiliers, now in garrison at Halifax, instead of proceeding to the East Indies, as was the intention, is the first regiment for active service in the provinces of New Brunswick, and has received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice. The Courier adds:

"We are further informed, on good authority, that the erection of barracks at Woodstock, in this Province, for the accommodation of a large military force, has been determined upon, and the work is to commence immediately.

Health of the Army. Dr. Lawson, U. S. Surgeon General for the Army, has lately made a Report to Congress, in which he states that from the Monthly Return and other Reports, it is estimated "that the aggregate mean strength of the army, for the last year, was 18,950; and as the number taken sick during the year was 22,249, and the aggregate of deaths was 214, it will appear that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of men in the service, was as 2¼ to 1, or 250 per cent. The ratio of deaths to the number of men, was as 1 to 42, or 2 4-10 per cent; and the proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated, as 1 to 107, or a fraction less than 1 per cent."

An Elopement. The (N. H.) Gazette tells the following sad tale:

"A buxom lass, for several years the wife of a gentleman in one of our neighboring towns, passed through this village, one day last week, to meet somewhere *down east* at a place of assignment, agreed upon by her paramour, who passed through a day or two before. We understand these circumstances of the armour were discovered a short time prior to her starlit-spectacle sashing in society, thought it not worth his while to follow her. The *lady's* lover is a married man, with a family and four children, of dissolute habits and mean; scarcely worth the love of a dog. 'Oh what a falling off was there!'"

In the case of Benjamin Brandreth against B. B. Mussey, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages of the defendant for counterfeiting his pills, a verdict was taken in the Supreme Court, recently, for the plaintiff by agreement, for $6,283.

It is currently reported and generally believed that Brandreth paid Mussey a large sum to have this verdict entered; and immediately the fact of the verdict was trumpeted forth as establishing the excellence of Brandreth's Pills! This may be called the quackery of law. [Advertiser.

We call this the quackery of quacks.—The Law had nothing to do with the quackery. [Cultivator.

There are in the various states and territories of the Union, including branches, 850 banks—without branches 850. In 1839, 313 banks suspended wholly, 62 in part, 493 did not suspend, 56 have broken or been discontinued, and 43 have resumed specie payments.

Railroads are talked of in India. Late Bengal papers state that a line of Railroad might be completed between Delhi and Calcutta without a single tunnel, or a cutting of any magnitude; and low price of labor would bring the expense far within the usual cost of railroads in England.

A correspondent of the New York Courier states that General Taylor has issued an order to the detachments pursuing the Indians, to make no prisoners and that a copy of this order is now on file at the War Department. From the course things have taken in Florida, such an order appears to be entirely superfluous.

The Bangor Courier says that the oldest printer now living in New England, and probably in the United States, is Peter Edes, now living in Bangor. He is 83 years old, and worked at his trade in Boston with his father, who was also a printer, before the revolutionary war.

The following remarkable occurrence is copied from the New Orleans Picayune:

"Some fifteen years ago, a young lady said "No" to a young man who was inspired with a desire to make her happy. She has just discovered her mistake—being thirty-five years old, single, and afflicted with rheumatics."

One Hundred Calls. Did you make many calls on New Year's, Mr. Blowsey?

"I made about fifty at various ruin-shops—afterwards fell into a gangway, and made about fifty *calls* more, before any one came to help me." [Balt. Clipper.

Sir Walter Scott, alluding to the amount of a tailor's bill, on fitting out his son as a cavalry officer, says—"They say it takes nine tailors to make a man—apparently one is sufficient to ruin me."

MURDERS.

More Indian Outrages. A letter published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, dated St. Augustine, Feb. 14, says:

"Yesterday, about nine miles from this city, the mail driver with the mail for the North was killed by the Indians, and the letter bag has not yet been found, the driver was shot through the head, and a span of horses taken with the mail. Again, the mail due *from* the North last night is not in, and it is ascertained that the driver of this also was shot about seven miles from this city. The Indians in this case also took the span of horses, and cut open the mail bags.

P. S. I have seen the bodies of both drivers. They were not scalped, but each shot with two bullets. There is a great excitement in the city. It is dangerous travelling in this neighborhood."

The Editor of the Journal of Commerce adds, "there was some suspicion that the Indians who committed these murders were *white men*.

The steamer Gaston, from the Southern Keys, reports all quiet at the different posts. The schooner Flirt, Lieut. McLaughlin, had gone to Havana for bloodhounds, to be employed among the islands. Table key, the depot for operations, was to be garrisoned by Lieut. Sloan's company of marines. The schooner Wave, Lt. Rogers, had carried away her mainmast, and gone into Indian Key to refit. Another U. S. teamster and several mules have been killed by the Indians near Black Creek. Eight volunteers, while eating supper near Fort Harlee, were fallen upon, one killed, and all the provisions taken. Mrs. Hollis, reported as murdered, has arrived safe at Apalachicola. She escaped into the woods and there met parties of Indians, who offered her no violence. She afterwards found a boat and proceeded down the river.

ACCIDENTS, &c.

Steamboat Accident. The steamboat Mohegan, which started from New York on Monday afternoon for Stonington, had reached within thirty miles of the latter place, when her lower cylinder head broke, with a loud noise, and no little panic was created thereby among the passengers.—Of course the boat was immediately stopped. Her signals of distress were seen by the Providence, on her way to New York, which came to her assistance, and towed her to Stonington.

Sudden and Singular Death of a Lady. Died in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 15th inst. Phœbe G. Bradford, the consort of Moses Bradford, left home in company with her husband, as it was thought in good health. After calling on some of her friends, she stopped at a cake store and while paying for the articles ordered, fell upon the floor, and in about 20 seconds died without a struggle. A spasm of the heart is supposed to have occasioned her death.

[illegible] named Boyer, died in Philadelphia on Friday, from the poisonous effects of shot that were left in a bottle of cider that he drank. The shot had been used in cleansing the bottle, and had remained in it by accident.

Captain Taylor left this city on Monday with his submarine armor, for the scene of the late terrible disaster, having been employed to search for the unrecovered bodies of the drowned, and also to look for certain packages of money known to have been shipped by the Lexington.

The schooner Financier, with sugar, from Matanzas, for Charleston, S. C. was wrecked on Sombrero the 13th. Part of the cargo, &c. carried to Key West.—Vessel lost.

Sixteen lives are supposed to have been lost by the falling of the walls in the destruction of the St. Louis Exchange at New Orleans.

The Commercial Bank of New Orleans was recently struck by lightning. It cannot be that there was a sufficient amount of specie to attract the electric fluid.

FIRES.

The Fire in New Orleans. The New Orleans papers state the loss by the burning of the St. Louis Exchange at that place, at not less than $700,000, only $25,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is feared that several lives were lost.—Several members of the fire department are missing.

The extensive stables, attached to the Eagle street Hotel, Albany, owned by Abel French, Esq. and occupied by Mr. John W. St. John, were entirely consumed by fire at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, with a quantity of hay, oats, &c. The building was insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The stables on the same site, were destroyed by fire about a year since.

Fire in Moultonborough. The paper Mill belonging to Abraham Tappin & Co. in Moultonborough, N. H. together with all the machinery, and above five hundred dollars worth of stock and paper, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst.

The fire about ten o'clock Wednesday evening, was in the W. I. Goods store of Mr. E. Spaulding, under the Methodist church in Broomfield street. The building and stock were both considerably damaged.

A terrible conflagration occurred in the city of Mexico on the night of the 27th December, and the editors complain loudly that the authorities take no steps to prevent their frequency.

Modern cities have nothing which compare with the two principal streets of ancient Alexandria. One of them was five miles in length, and one thousand feet in width, having a colonade on each side for pedestrians, one hundred feet wide. The other at right angles with the first, and was of equal width.

ROBBERIES.

City Police.—*Thursday Feb. 27. Attempt to rob the Granite Bank.*—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, a private watchman discovered that an attempt was made to rob the Granite Bank. The robbers had entered a second story window by the use of a ladder, and breaking the glass. He immediately went in pursuit of assistance, and with one or two other watchmen repaired to the scene of depredation, and commenced a search.—They found but one person, however, and he was stowed away in the third loft. The others, if there were others, had escaped. They had entered the banking room by means of a false key, but could not get into the vault of the Bank, and of course obtained no booty. The name of the person apprehended is *William Goodrich*. He was lately employed on the new Custom House, and more recently resides in Quincy. He implicates two others in the act, and describes the whole mode of proceeding to the court. He was bound over in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the next term of the Municipal court. [Times.

Robber Taken. A rogue named George Wright, formerly a stage driver in the employment of J. Reeside, was arrested in Buffalo some days since for stealing $1100 in specie belonging to the bank of Norwalk, Ohio. The box containing the specie was in a stage, in the neighborhood of the driver—and Wright contrived to kick it out, while the stage was proceeding towards Smithfield, Pa., and afterwards retraced his steps, took possession of his plunder—and started for the Canada lines with his ill-gotten booty—the greater part of which has been recovered.

Highway Robbery. The Herkimer (N. Y.) Journal says: "A daring robbery was committed on the turnpike, about two miles east of this village, a few evenings since. The person robbed was a dry good pedlar from Utica, named Cooper."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 22. In the Senate.—An engrossed bill concerning the income of the Massachusetts School Fund, passed to be enacted. Also, an engrossed Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money, passed and was sent with the above bill to the Governor.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of enacting a law authorizing the selectmen of the several towns, and the mayors and aldermen of the several cities of this Commonwealth, to offer suitable rewards for the apprehension of perpetrators of gross crimes either against the person or property of individuals, in their respective towns or cities, where such crime has been committed—said rewards to be paid out of the Treasuries of their respective towns and cities, and assessed in the annual assessment of taxation.

Ordered, That the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of so [illegible] tribution of the income of the Massachusetts School Fund, as to require the number of scholars in each town over 4 and under 16 years of age, to be taken and returned once in five years instead of annually, and of distributing said income agreeably to the census so taken.

Ordered, in concurrence, That the Committee on Banks consider the expediency of so amending the 17th section of the 36th chapter of the Revised Statutes, that no stockholder shall be eligible to the office of director of any bank in this Commonwealth—unless, at the time of his election, he shall be the owner of at least five shares of the capital stock of said bank.

In the House.—Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of March 21, 1838, concerning the surplus revenue of the United States.

Mr. Loring, of Hingham, in behalf of a minority of the Committee on the suppression of intemperance, submitted a report, concluding with a resolution on this subject; which report was read, laid on the table, and, with the report of the Committee, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jenks, of Nantucket, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases not involving fraud; which was read, ordered to a second reading on Monday next, and, with the report, to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Marblehead, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to report a bill, which shall require the following insertions to be annually made in the bank returns, viz:

1. The greatest amount of indebtedness and liabilities, direct and indirect, to each Bank from *all* the Directors thereof.

2. The greatest amount of indebtedness and liabilities, direct and indirect, to each Bank from *any one* of its Directors.

Ordered, That the use of the Representatives' Chamber be granted for a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, on the evening of Thursday next.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of a bill concerning elections, but without taking any question thereon, adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 24. In the Senate.—Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. B. P. Williams, it was ordered, that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of repealing such part of the 5th section of the 23d chapter of the Revised Statutes, as requires towns containing 400 inhabitants, to employ a school master competent to instruct in the Latin and Greek languages.

Also of altering or amending an act to provide for the better instruction of youth employed in manufacturing establishments passed April 16th, 1836, and an act in addition to the same, passed April 13, 1838. Also of providing by law for the education of the children of those persons who are employed on public works.

The article of amendment of the Constitution was further assigned for consideration at 11 1-2 o'clock, to-morrow.

In the House. Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred as usual.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal an act concerning elections and the previous question being moved and sustained, the said bill passed to be engrossed, and was sent up for concurrence.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence, viz:

Bills to incorporate the town of Rockport—relating to Turnpike Corporations, relative to the locks and canals on Merrimack River, &c. &c.

A bill concerning jails and Houses of Correction, was a third time read, amended, and passed to be engrossed. Sent up for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Thayer of Braintree, it was ordered. That the order for the holding of an afternoon session be rescinded for the present week.

Ordered, That the Committee on Mineries be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such alterations as may appear to them necessary in sections 79, 80 and 81 of chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 25. In the Senate.—Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Dwight, the bill making further appropriations for the year 1839, was stricken from the orders of the day, read again, and ordered to a second reading.

Pursuant to assignment, the article of amendment of the Constitution was taken up, and before taking the question thereon, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Ordered, That the Committee on Fisheries consider the expediency of modifying the law relating to the inspection of codfish bait.

Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary and Chancery inquire into the expediency of further legislation on the subject of drawing juries, and the return of verdicts—on application for assessments of damages against railroad corporations.

Mr. Dexter from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the several subjects of proceeding in equity—in regard to surplus revenue—alterations in the law relating to foreign attachment—further provisions concerning dower—general laws concerning public cemeteries—costs in cases of contested elections—appraisers of real estate—and the effect of the removal of a statue; and these several reports were read, and adopted.

A resolve concerning the pay of members of the General Court, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed. Sent up for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell the House reconsidered the vote, when the bill concerning the Militia was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday, March 3d and the said bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday Feb. 26. In the Senate.—Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred.

Mr. Upton submitted an order for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of altering the laws relating to licensed houses and the sale of spirituous liquors, which was adopted. Messrs Upton, Sumner, and Morey were appointed to constitute the Committee.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the consideration of the article of amendment of the Constitution, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was resumed. On motion of Mr Savage, it was ordered that the question of a reconsideration said amendment be taken by yeas and nays—and determined in the affirmative, 25 voting in the affirmative and 4 in the negative.

In the House. Sundry petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred as usual.

Ordered, That the use of the Representatives' Chamber be granted to the Committee on public Charitable Institutions on Friday afternoon next for the purpose of allowing a public hearing to Dr. Howe in behalf of the Institution for the blind.

Ordered, That the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court be requested to furnish the House with their opinion on the following question, viz:

Can the Legislature in any manner constitutionally empower a territorial parish to raise all monies for parochial charges, and the support of religion; by assessment upon the pews of their meeting house, and to enforce payment thereof by the sale of such pews, including the pews of persons who have withdrawn from the parish, in the manner provided by law?

Can the proprietors of a meeting-house enforce the provisions of Secs. 3 & 4, 32d of Chap. 28th of the Revised Statutes against such of the pew-holders in the house as have withdrawn from their religious society?

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the militia, the question being on passing the same to a third reading. Mr. Allen, of Worcester, moved to amend the first section by striking out the word "fine," in the third line thereof. Mr. Peabody, of Salem, moved a recommitment to the Committee who reported the bill, with instructions to report a statement of those sections of the bill which differ from the existing law. Mr. Allen, of Northfield, moved further to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting the provisions of the 12th Section of the 12th Chapter of the Revised Statutes. These motions were decided in the negative. Mr. Tarbell, of Pepperell, moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision repealing the act pe[illegible]

10, 1839, and this amendment was decided in the negative. Without any further question on the said bill, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 27. In the Senate.—Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to join, to consider in what manner the articles of amendment of the Constitution, relative to the Council, Senate and House of Representatives, as adopted by the constitutional majorities, of the last and present General Court, shall be submitted to the people, for their approval and ratification—and Messrs. Upton, and B. P. Adams were appointed.

Mr. J. S. Williams from the Special Committee on the resolution of the New Jersey submitted a detailed report thereon, accompanied with sundry resolutions, which were read and laid on the table, and Mr. Dwight moved that they be printed. On motion of Mr Upton, the yeas and nays were ordered—and it was determined in the affirmative, 19 to 8.

A resolve concerning evidence of revolutionary services, was read again, and passed to be engrossed.

A resolve relating to the pay of the General Court, was read again, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

In the House.—Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Shaw, of Bridgewater from the Committee on Education, to whom were referred sundry petitions relating to the education of children of laborers employed on public works, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on that subject—read and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Division of Salaries, &c. consider the expediency of abolishing the office of Warden of the Chappequiddic and Chrisman Town Islands.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the order concerning the Militia—the question being on passing the same to a third reading.

Mr. Webb, of Salem, moved to amend the seventh section, by adding thereto the words "members of fire departments;" and pending this motion, the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday Feb. 20. Among the petitions presented, was one from the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Michigan, asking for certain indulgencies in relation to a claim which the United States had against it, as one of the Deposite Banks. Mr. Porter who presented this paper, affirmed that the Bank, out of an amount of near five millions of dollars, that had been deposited with it, had paid the whole, with the exception of about 10,000 dollars; that it had always been one of good standing, and that most of its stockholders were residents of the city of New York, and all known to the oldest Senator from that State.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary pensions, was amended, and passed the Senate; and on the same day the amendment was concurred in by the House,—so that ere this reaches you, it will be in operation.

The assumption of State debts was again the order of the day, and there is a general disposition manifested to bring the matter to a close.

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, occupied the floor, and although he sustained the principles of the report throughout, he took a latitude in his remarks. Instead of treating with senators on the side of the question, that Banks, or the Tariff of '83, had been the cause of the present disasters, he attributed them to the two veto of President Jackson—on the U. States Bank and the Maysville road.

The question was taken on the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, but the motion was lost—there being only 15 yeas to 29 noes.

The House was engaged, for an hour and more, in the discussion of some points of order in relation to the pending motion of the New Jersey contested election.

Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution directing the Committee on expenditures of the Post Office Department to make certain inquiries relative to the official conduct of the Post Master General. The motion was lost, 115, nays 82—two thirds being required.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill amending the Census bill of the last session, which was too tightly drawn and passed. The amended bill requires that the Census shall begin on the first day of June 1840, and be completed in five months thereafter, and that the Marshals shall make their final report to the Secretary of State on or before the first day of December next.

The bill was finally reported. The Committee next took up the bill continuing the office of Commissioner of Pensions, which expires by limitation on the 1st of March next. A motion was made by Mr. Bell to reduce the salary from $3000 to $2000; pending which, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the bill for the assumption of State debts was indefinitely postponed, 27 to 15.

Mr. Wright presented a petition, praying Congress to establish a uniform law of bankruptcy. The memorial was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The memorial came from the city of New York, and is but one of many from the same city, and referring to the same subject.

In the House, the New Jersey question came up incidentally, and a scene of confusion was the consequence. The Speaker of the House had decided that Mr. Fillmore, one of the Committee on Elections, had no right to have read any paper or speak upon any subject relating to what was said or done in committee.

An appeal was taken from the decision by Mr. Adams, who argued the question with much warmth. The House, after spending nearly an hour in calling the members together, made a decision against Mr. Adams, and in favor of the Speaker. The vote was 89 in favor to 83 against the decision.

The Speaker then decided that Mr. Fillmore could not proceed without leave of the House.

Mr. Petriken objected to allowing Mr. Fillmore to proceed.

Several members moved that he have leave to "go on."

Mr. Bell said he hoped no member would submit such a motion to the House. The member from New York had violated no rule of the House. He had kept strictly within the rule, and he would sit here for the session before he would suffer the house to act upon the motion that he should be permitted to proceed when no point of order had been violated, and he had a right to the floor.

Mr. Fillmore spoke with much warmth upon the attempt to gag him in a brief speech which he had commenced some days since. He had violated no point of order, and could not be controlled by the mere will of the Speaker, or the member from Pennsylvania who had objected to his proceeding.

In the midst of this proceeding, Mr. Russell, of New York, called for the orders of the day. The yeas and nays were ordered, and 101 to 82, the House decided not to take up the orders.

Another question of order was raised—several members contending that two-thirds were necessary to suspend the orders of the day. The Speaker decided differently, but on second consideration, reversed his opinion. The decision was argued by Messrs. Garland, Tillinghast, Evans, and others. The Speaker having decided that the orders of the day were the consideration of private bills, an appeal was taken, and by yeas and nays, 113 to 61, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Monday, Feb. 24. In the Senate, Mr. Wright of New York, presented several memorials praying for the passage of a law to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; and moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Webster presented several memorials of the same character; and took occasion to make some remarks in favor of the object of the memorials, and to introduce an outline of a system which he submitted.

After reading the proposition to the Senate, Mr. Webster suggested the propriety of having the subject referred to a select committee; and though he did not covet the labor of preparing a bill, he would cheerfully give every effort to satisfy the wishes and expectations of the country. He would act with others or follow them in maturing an adequate and efficient measure. As the other petitions on the subject had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, he would move that those he presented, should have the same direction; and he hoped a report would soon be brought in, relating to them.

Mr. Buchanan took occasion to say that he was in the House of Representatives, when a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy was introduced there. At first he was in favor of it; but had been convinced by the arguments used by its opponents, to take other views, and made a speech against it.

Mr. Webster said in reply, that there was undoubtedly much weight in the objection of Mr. Lowndes; and with a view to obviate it, he had availed himself, while drawing up the above outline, of all the lights which the practice and experience of countries where the principle of the civil law—the *ceper benorum*—prevailed. Under the scheme he proposed, the practical operation would be this:—Those who wish to take the benefit of the act, will petition the Court having jurisdiction, in proper form, the matter would then be settled by the proper officers on the spot, without drawing the parties from their residences. He thought the weighty objections of Mr Lowndes might be thoroughly removed, by the Committee in preparing the details of the bill.

Mr. Tallmadge presented several memorials for the same object, and took the opportunity to express his hearty concurrence in the views and suggestions of Mr. Webster. He spoke with much earnestness on the importance of a measure of the kind and hoped that a Select Committee would be appointed to take charge of the subject.

Mr. Wall, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, said the subject had been for some time under consideration in that Committee, and they would probably report in favor of the appointment of a select committee. He thanked Mr. Webster for his remarks, and expressed his belief that with the assistance of that distinguished Senator, a measure satisfactory to the country might be prepared. The memorials were then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clayton presented several memorials remonstrating against the employment of blood hounds in the war against the Indians in Florida. Laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the assailments of State Credits on State Debts, assumption, distribution, &c.

Mr. Phelps, of Vt., made a sound, practical, statesman-like speech against the resolutions of the committee, in favor of the policy and justice of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in reply to Mr. Calhoun.

When he had finished, the subject was passed over till to-morrow, when it is expected that Mr. Cuttenden will address the Senate.

In the House, a resolution from the Committee on Elections, authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers in the contested election cases from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, was passed, but not without some opposition.

The States were called for resolutions, and a great number were offered, in relation to private and local, as well as public topics.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday the *Senate* was engaged on the amendments of the Constitution, and on the resolutions from N. Jersey respecting their disfranchisement,—much time was spent on the question of printing them. It was decided that they be printed, 19 to 15. When printed we shall publish them.

In the *House* Mr. *Tarbell*, from the Committee on reduction of Salaries made a report and proposed among others, the following—To reduce that of

Governor,	- - -	1000.
Secretary,	- - - -	250
Treasurer,	- - - -	250
Chief Justice,	- - -	1,250
Associate Justices, each,	-	1,000
C. J. of Common Pleas,	-	600

And to abolish the following offices:—Judge of Municipal Court, Attorney General, Agricultural Commissioner, Bank Commissioners, Board of Education, &c.

The Militia bill was also discussed.—The part relating to exempts causes most trouble. As the Quakers and Shakers have ever been exempted from bearing arms—It being against their principles to *train up* men to fight.—As they take charge of their own poor besides paying in common with others—and pay for general school charges in addition to their own schooling,—there seems to be no impropriety in exempting this class from the peace trainings. In case of war they always pay their proportion of the expense.

We think the office of Bank Commissioners should be abolished, as soon as the whole community are satisfied that the Banks are properly managed. But while we are realizing such a large amount of taxes from Banks, we think the State can well afford to employ Commissioners to look into their management, and give timely notice to the public.

When the Banks are *all abolished*, as a *very few desire*—we shall need no commissioners.

On Thursday evening the Whigs had a very full meeting in the Representative hall. They agreed to support the Harrisburgh nominations, and nominated Mr. Everett again for Governor, and George Hull for Lieutenant Governor.

The *Senate* yesterday was engaged on a general parish law.

The *House* was the whole day engaged on the Militia bill, and will be for many days to come.

The late arrivals from Halifax bring nothing important. The western mails are quite irregular.

It is stated in a Smyrna paper, that the Turkish Government have just sent firmans to the Governors of all the Provinces in which opium is cultivated, ordering them to use their influence with the inhabitants to induce them to sow corn on the land which has hitherto been reserved for opium.

The case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts came on for trial in the Supreme Court of the United States on Thursday last. Messrs. Whipple and Hazard for complainants, Webster and Austin for defendants.

A public meeting took place at Demerara, (West Indies,) on the 19th ult. and the sum of £2,085 subscribed, to be transmitted immediately to Baltimore, to obtain a supply of free colored American laborers.

In is stated as a singular fact, that Norway is the only country in Europe where the population has doubled within the last twenty-five years.

There is a place down in Virginia where old maids never get to be over thirty-five. They live up to that age and then begin back at twenty-five; and so finally go out of the world as fresh and fair as a pumpkin blossom.

The following advertisement appears in one of our New England papers:—"Wanted, a man to take charge of a milk cart and a horse, entertaining abolition principles."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says he is candidate for *nothing*. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, thinks he will be elected to it.

Armies of squirrels in Missouri, availing themselves of the protracted winters and well stored granaries of Indian corn, have made sad havoc in this staple, and raised the price at Boonville to $3 for five bushels.

Illinois and Winconsin are quarrelling about the boundary line near Galena, and the lead miners of Joe Davis's co, are assembling on the subject.

METEOR. On Tuesday night a large meteor passed over a part of Charlestown and Cambridge; exploding with several reports, resembling the discharges of an immense cannon; jarring the houses in its vicinity.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

Adam How Jr,	$1 45	Samuel Frail,	$2 00
Francis Waitt,	2 00	Solomon Wilde,	2 00
Jesse Crosby,	2 00	Luther Goodnow,	1 00
Edwin D Gardner,	2 00	Arad Bailey,	2 00
Capt Hollis Cloyes,	3 50	Calvin Brock,	1 00
Horace Warner,	1 00	Dr A Stebbins,	1 00
Lahan Lewis,	1 00	Charles Gleason,	2 00
Mr Robinson,	1 00	Horace Rice,	2 00
Mr Farmer,	1 00	Benjamin Adams,	1 00
Wm B Hastings,	1 00	H S Favor,	2 30
Oliver Cutler Jr,	1 00	Henry Cudman Esq,	2 00
R B Howe,	2 00	Benjamin Guilds Esq	2 00
Eli Houghton,	2 00		

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr Wm. E. Graves to Miss Catharine G. Wiley. M. Wm. F. Whiting to Miss Catharine G. Hauser. By Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr E. L. Gibson of Stoddard, N. H. to Miss Eliza Charlotte Butters of this city. By Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. William G. Means, Esq of Manchester, N. H. to Miss Martha Allen, of this city.

In Medford, Mr. John T. Barker to Miss Caroline Wright.

In Andover, by Professor Stewart, Rev James Means of Concord, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth P. Johnson, of A.

In Amherst, N. H. in Oct. last, Rev. Frederick A. Adams to Miss Mary Jane Means, both of A.

In Syracuse, N. Y. 15th inst. Mr. Benj. Morrel to Miss Jane Van Durkard.

In Van Buren, N. Y. 12th inst. Adonijah White, M. D. to Miss Lucy H. Doe.

In Georgetown, D. C, 24th ult. Mr. Thomas A. Barber, of Mass. to Miss Susan Brown, of Fredericksburg.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Saturday, Charles Kendall, youngest son of the late Robert Slade, 22. Ann Maria Barton, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Burbeck, 11 yrs and 9 mos. Washington Wilkins, infant child of Mr. E. P. Dolbeare. Wm. Wirt, son of Mr. Asa Jacobs, Jr. 3 years. Of consumption, Mrs. Amanda A. wife of Mr Clement Jewett, Esq. 34.

In South Boston, of scarlet fever, Adams H. youngest child of Charles and Rebecca Dwelley, 1 yr and 11 ms.

In Chelsea, 22d inst. Mr. Seth Copeland, 83.

In Cambridgeport, Caroline Pickering, only daughter of Mr. John Clark, Jr. 15 mos.

In Lynn, 12th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Lucy B. Breed, 35.

In New York, 23d inst. James Maury, Esq. formerly Consul General of the United States at Liverpool, 95.

In New Carrollton, Green co. Ill. Aug. 22, Mrs Adela Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Black, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Russell, of Burlington, Vt. 28. Oct. 8, Helen Myrtilla, her daughter, 1 year and 11 months. Dec. 5, Edwin Russell, infant son of the same, 5 mos.

In Martinique, Jan. 8, Rowland M. son of Job C. Coffin, of Nantucket, 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour—At the close of last week the sales of Southern were quite large, embracing 4 a 500 bbls, mostly Howard Street, at $6 50, cash—some at $6 62 a 6 75, 4 mos; Richmond, $6 30, cash, and 6 75, 4 mos; Petersburg and Fredericksburg, $6 62, 4 mos; 5 a 600 bbls Ohio via New Orleans, $6 50, cash; and Genesee, common brands, $7, cash. At the close of our report, large quantities are daily expected to arrive, and prices are considerably lower. Howard Street is freely offered to-day, at $6 25 cash, but no purchasers. Prices of all kinds are unsettled, with a tendency downwards. Quotations are uncertain.

Grain—Corn is in active demand, and prices have advanced. Sales of white, at the close of our last report, 61 a 62c, and yellow, 70 a 72c per bushel. Oats and Rye are dull, and nothing doing; prices stand nominally the same.

Cotton—By the recent large arrivals, nearly all the large manufacturing establishments have received a supply for the present, and the market in consequence has become very inactive and dull. The transactions since our last, have been small, and at declining prices. About 400 bales, of all descriptions, have sold—Uplands and Florida, 8 a 10 , and New Orleans and Alabama, 8 a 11c per lb, 6 mos. The market closes very languid.

Coffee—There is considerable inquiry and animation in the market, for the article—but the sales are not large, and prices are without much change. Sales of 5 a 600 bags St. Domingo, 9½ a 10c; 2 a 300 bags Rio, ordinary and green, 10¼ a 11c. A few hundred bags Java Government, 14c, and common quality, 13c per lb, 6 mos. The public sales consist of 229 bags St. Domingo, common quality, 8 80 a $8 87 per 100 lbs, cash; 50 bags do slightly damaged, 9c per lb, 4 mos. The market closes firm.

Fish—There is an abundant supply of Bank and Bay at market, and prices are a little lower than last week. Sales of Bay, $2 a 2 05, and Bank, 2 30 a 2 35. Hake are scarce, and prices are higher. Sales at 1 70 a 1 21 per qtl. Moderate sales of Mackerel—No. 1, $12 25 a 12 50; No 2, 10 25 a 10 50; No 3, 6 a 6 12; No 4, $5 per bbl, cash. The quantity of Mackerel is not large, but the quantity of Codfish in first hands, is unusually large for this season of the year.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel		a	2 00
Turnips, per bushel	25	a	37½
Carrots, per bushel	50	a	62½
Beets, per bushel	50	a	62½
Parsnips, per bushel	62½	a	75
Horseradish, per lb	10	a	12
Radishes, per bunch	12	a	20
Cabbages, dozen	37½	a	75
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Brocoli, each	10	a	20
Lettuce, per head	6	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Parsley, per bunch		a	25
Marrow Squashes, per cwt		a	4 00
Crookneck do, per cwt	2 50	a	3 00
Tomatoes, per dozen	50	a	75

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, extra, per doz	50	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	2 50	a	3 00
Malaga do, per lb	20	a	25
Baking Pears, per bushel,		a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Almonds, do do	12½	a	
Filberts, do do	6	a	
Chestnuts, per bushel		a	4 50
Walnuts, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—There is considerable doing in Beef and Pork, at full prices, and the market is very firm. Sales of Lard are making at quotations; 90 bbls Western clear Pork, old, sold at auction, $15½ a 15¾ per bbl, 4 mos; Butter is very plenty, and dull.

Butter, best, per lb	20	a	23
" firkin	16	a	18
Ham, Boston, per lb	13	a	
Do. Western, do do	12	a	
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	
Do Western, per keg	10	a	
Beef, per lb	7	a	10
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	14	a	
Pork, Boston	8	a	10
Pork, whole hogs,	6½	a	7½
Bacon	11	a	12
Chickens, per lb	9	a	13
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	13
Geese, per lb	9	a	
Mutton, per lb	4	a	17
Lamb, per lb	6	a	7
Tripe, per lb	10	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb	8	a	11
Eggs, per dozen	18	a	20
Beef Tallow, per lb	11	a	

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bush,	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do,	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	16	a	18
" Southern, do do		a	24
" Foreign, do do	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, bushel,	1 50	a	
" " Southern, do	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	
Millet, do do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 50	a	

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande		a	16
St. Salvadoa	none.	a	
Maranham	none.	a	
California		a	11½
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African	none	a	
Russia	none.	a	
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 34	a	1 38
Do. do do light		a	
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	10 00	a	
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do do,	10 00	a	
Picton, do do,	7 50	a	7 75
Nova Scotia, do do,		a	
Sidney, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs	7 00	a	

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 00	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Mountain, do do,	7 50	a	8 00
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	
do do, overweight	21	a	
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood,	40	a	45
" " " ½ "	45	a	50
" " " ¾ "	52	a	55
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	58
No. 1, Lambs',	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

HAY MARKET.

Hay—Eastern is dull, and sales are small, at quotations.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred,	75	a	90
Clover,		a	
Straw	40	a	50

HOP MARKET.

Hops—A few small parcels were bought the early part of the week, at 25c per lb. cash; there are now purchasers at that price, but no sellers. A considerable parcel of the growth of 1838, sold for exportation, at 16c per lb.

First and second sorts, per lb	24	a	25

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Feb. 24, 1840. At market 380 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1200 Sheep, and 100 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales were dull, and the prices obtained last week were not sustained on the best qualities. We quote first quality $5 75; second quality, $6 25 a 6 50; third quality, $5 25 a $5 75.

Working Oxen—A very few sales only were effected.

Cows and Calves—Dull. We noticed a few sales—$25, 32, 38, 40 and 45.

Sheep—Nearly half at market were ordinary. We quote lots at $2 50, 3 25, 3 75, 4 25 and $5.

Swine—Those at market were previously contracted for at 4½c—two-thirds Barrows. A very few only were related.

New York, Feb. 24. At market, 650 head of Beef Cattle, including 300 left over last week, and 700 Sheep.

There was improvement in Beef of 25c per cwt from last week's prices; the sales reached to 450 head, at from $6 to $9; making an average of $7¼ per 100 lbs.

Sheep are in fair demand, and nearly all sold at from $2¼, 3½ and 6¼ each.

FARM FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM, lying in the town of Framingham, is offered for sale on reasonable terms—possession given April 1. Inquire at the office of the Cultivator.
Feb 29, 1840. 3w

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Also, Ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

CORN.

ONE hundred bushels of CORN on the cob for sale. Apply to AARON EVERETT, Brighton.
feb 22—tf

STOW ACADEMY.

A FEW more scholars can be accomodated at this institution, on reasonable application. The Spring term will commence on Monday, March 23. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, in the Latin, Greek and French languages, in the drawing of maps, in the principles of music, and in singing. No pains will be spared with students preparing for college. Board reasonable; tuition, $4 50 per quarter. FRANCIS L. CAFEN, Preceptor.
Feb 22—2w*

SELECT AMERICAN INSTITUTION FOR HELP.

NO. 21½ UNION STREET, BOSTON,

UP STAIRS.

THIS Institution is considered by far the best one ever established in this City. The Male Department is conducted by Mr. Norcross, and the Female Department by Mrs. Norcross. Business Men will do well to leave their orders here, where may be obtained at short notice, the best of Clerks, Book-keepers, Boys &c. for Stores, Agents, &c; Bar-keepers, Waiters, Porters, and Servants for every branch in Hotels, Boarding-houses, Private Houses; Clerks, Stewards, Cooks and common hands, for Ships, Steamboats; Rail-car, Stage and Coach drivers; Gardeners, Farmers, Mechanics, Apprentices, Common Laborers, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies who wish to obtain the best of help, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, where may be obtained at short notice, House-keepers, Wet-nurses, Nurses for the Sick, Cooks, Chamber Maids, Nursery Maids, Sempstresses, Parlor Maids, Travelling Maids, for any part of Europe or elsewhere; Young Ladies to tend Stores, and in all kinds of employment, and in all kinds of Shops, Factories, &c., good Girls from the Country to do the work of families.

All orders received at this office will meet with prompt attention. N. B. Public patronage respectfully solicited. ☞ Special care taken to give entire satisfaction.
feb 22—tf

FARM FOR SALE IN HOLLISTON.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated on the Hopkiston road, two miles from the centre of the town, containing 21 acres of excellent land—6 acres of it woodland, an orchard of about 100 apple trees, mostly engrafted fruit; a Dwelling House and Barn, a good well of water—also well watered by a seldom ever failing stream of water near the house.—The land is divided into mowing, pastoring and tillage, mostly fenced with stone wall. Possession given immediately by the subscriber, on the premises.
ELEAZAR MORSE.
Holliston, Jan. 30th, 1840. 8

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

FARM FOR SALE,

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road. Said Farm is under a good state of cultivation and is located 1½ miles from Stoughton, 2½ from Canton centre, and 2 from Canton, south end, and contains 31 acres, 10 of wood, 6 of mowing, 2 of meadow, and 13 of pasture land that is watered by a spring that never dries nor freezes; an excellent well of water, a fine orchard, with a good two story house and barn, carpenter's shop, wood-shed, chaise-house, &c. thereon. Any one wishing to buy a pleasant situation for retirement and business, will do well to call soon as the whole may be bought at the low price of $1400. For further information inquire of JUSTUS SPEAR of Stoughton, or Dr. J. S. SPEAR, 286 Washington street, Boston.
jan25—tf

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington street, Boston. (Entrance in Temple Avenue—up stairs.) *All individuals can see him alone at any time at the above place.*

Having had twenty years experience, he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him.

☞ The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years; from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is nowable to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath of this city formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spiral Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night: improved Hinge and Pivot Truss: Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways: Trusses with ball and socket joints: Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum, can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral Truss, Rundell's do. Salmon's Ball and Socket, Sherman's Patent, French do., Marsh's Improved Truss, Bateman's do. double and single: also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be wanted upon by Mrs Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, Steeled Shoes, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to one, except when he is permitted to refer to them: it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, March 22, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious to accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
JOHN C. WARREN.
dec 7—1y.

PLOUGHS.

DAVID PROUTY, & CO., continue to manufacture PLOUGHS, of the most approved patterns adapted to the different varieties of soil and modes of culture.

They make for plain ground the Sod Plough of extra length, which completely subverts the soil and leaves every vestige of vegetable matter beneath the surface, to be decomposed for future use. Also Ploughs of medium length, which work admirably among rocks and in gravel land.—They enter the ground quick after being thrown, and are easily managed in rough soil. A large lock coulter Plough for bush land, and turnpiking sufficient for ten cattle.

Their side hill Ploughs are excellent where the surface is very sloping and for working on the highways are superior to all others.

Their long experience in the use and manufacture of Ploughs enable them to recommend to purchasers those most suitable for the uses to which they can be applied, and they are confident the public may rely on the superior excellence of those which they may recommend.

Their expanding Cultivators are an admirable article, to aid in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and all crops planted in hills or drills.

They have also, a newly invented Corn Planter, that deposites the corn in hills or drills and covers it in the best manner. And a machine for Feed Sowing, of all kinds of grass seeds, broad cast, as well as for sowing wheat and different kinds of grain.

Castings for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Winnowing Machines, Corn and Cobb Crackers, Cast Iron Hubbs, Hubbs and Axles fitted up from ¾ to 3 inch, Pipe Box, do, Friction Rollers for Grindstones, &c. &c.
No. 19, NORTH MARKET ST, BOSTON.

HOVEY'S STRAWCUTTER.

THE subscriber has invented a Straw Cutter on an improved principle. It is believed by those that have examined its operation, to be superior to any article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The knives are set on the face of a wheel in such a manner that they commence cutting at the outer end and close towards the centre of the wheel. The motion of the edges while cutting is similar to that of the scythe, commencing at the point and terminating at the heel. This wheel is put in motion by the foot, which gives it an easy and rapid motion, and it is believed by good judges, that there is no machine in use that will cut with greater despatch and none that will operate with so little power applied.

CERTIFICATE.

We the subscribers having had an opportunity to use one of William Hovey's newly invented Straw Cutters, at our Stage barn in Worcester, or two or three months past, do not hesitate to pronounce it in our opinion one of the most valuable machines for cutting hay and straw that we have ever used or seen, both for its despatch and ease of operation. Its construction is simple and it can be easily ground and kept in repair.
BURT & BILLINGS.
A. ALLEN & CO.
Worcester, Aug 8, 1839.

In order to insure the faithful manufacture of these machines, the subscriber has entered into an arrangement with Messrs. White & Boyden of Worcester, who have been for many years celebrated manufacturers of machines for shearing cloth, &c. Their knowledge of making shears will enable them to make those knives in a superior manner, and as they will be interested in all the machines that they manufacture the public can more readily depend upon the good quality of the machines.

Orders for the machines manufactured as above, illw be immediately supplied by the subscriber, by Messrs. White & Boyden, and by Hovey & Co. at their Agricultural and Garden Seed Warehouse, No. 7 Merchants' Row, near State street, Boston, who are agents for selling said Machines.
WILLIAM HOVEY.
Worcester, Sept. 14, 1839. tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATE in Woburn lower village within one-fourth of a mile of the Railroad Depot and containing seventy acres of excellent land proportionably divided into wood, pasture, mowing and tillage with plenty of good water, and well fenced with stone wall. The buildings are two dwelling houses, one of which is nearly new, a large and convenient barn with other out buildings—said Farm will be sold with one or both houses. For further particulars inquire of D. BUCKNAM, No. 12 Blackstone street, Boston. tf—1T

STRAW BRAID.

GOOD Eleven and Seven BRAID wanted, for which a fair price will be paid in Goods at cash prices.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, Feb. 8, 1840. tf

DR. C. ELLIS,
DENTIST,
NO. 2 BUMSTEAD PLACE,
(Near Broomfield Street.)
aug 24 BOSTON tf

POETRY.

The Countess of Blessington, in her new work, "The Governess," thus beautifully apostrophizes the Queen of England:—

The Rose of England's rich parterre,
(Where every flower is passing fair;)
All youth, all hope, all loveliness,
Whom millions only name to bless.
How dazzling is that open brow!
Not even the diadem, whose glow
Encircles it with lustre bright,
Casts into shade its gentle light;
So dignified, so lofty, mild,
There meet the angel, woman, child.
Or who could gaze upon thy face,
Young scion of a royal race,
Without that warm and earnest feeling,
To hand, and heart, and word, appealing,
Which stirred as well in days gone by
Old England's glorious chivalry,
And now surrounds thy stately throne
With millions proud thy sway to own,
Ready the wide world to defy,
And quick to arm—and likest to die,
Ere from thy Royal Coronal
Its smallest gem shall fade or fall!

"What recompense, my lady wife,
For all my faults, can I bestow you?
I own I've lived a rakish life—
A thousand *debts of love* I owe you."
"Pay one, my lord—'tis all I mind."
"Name it, thou dear, forgiving creature."
"Only, my lord, you'll be so kind,
Speedy to pay the *debt of nature*."

JONATHAN SLICK IN NEW YORK.

MANNERS IN NEW YORK.—THE THEATRE.

Our old friend Jonathan Slick of the New York Express wishes to occupy a corner in our paper to tell us a little more of manners and customs in N. York. We think we ought to grant this for we never have been to the Theatre these twenty years and our readers know we have never yet spoken in its favor. We have not even advertised plays or patent medicines.

Though one of our friends in Reading will think we might be better employ'd yet a vast majority of our readers like, occasionally, to learn a little of what is going on in the inside of our theatres.

Mr. Slick gives an account of the performance of the famous Madame Celeste, whom all have read of, who have read any thing, and his account is as good as any we have seen. We publish this with the more confidence since we saw the effect which our proof sheet had on one of our brother farmers who never went to the theatre, and never read a novel in his life. While we were talking with a friend on the best kinds of seed corn the said farmer took up our proof sheet and seemed wholly absorbed in its contents. On turning round we saw the paper before him so wet we feared it would never answer our purpose and the water was still gushing from his eyes upon the paper!

We asked him what was the matter?—He looked up and smiled through the glistening drops and said, "I have a confounded bad cold." But what have you been reading? "Oh nothing but Slick's account of the misfortunes of the little French gal." And he wiped his eyes and wished to conceal from us the real cause of his tears!

Now this good neighbor of ours can sit and read of the destruction of a whole army and hear up with as stern an eye as a great commander; while the simple detail of the wrongs of an unfortunate individual cause his tears to flow in fountains. And he would conceal them!

Can we not draw useful conclusions from these matters of fact? Can we not learn still something more of human nature? May we not hope the time is coming when man shall be under a better influence than that of force?—when "tones of thunder" shall be changed to the mild voice of persuasion?

Mr. J. Slick, in his letter to his father in Weathersfield, says—

Dear Par—I've been trying to git time to write you a letter this ever so long; but somehow I've had so many parties to go to, besides sleigh-rides, balls, and so on, that I hant known which end my head is on more than half the time. Besides all that I've felt kinder loth to write you, for I am jist sartin that you and marm wont be in a pucker about what I've been a doing since I writ to you before.

Wal t'other night Mr. Bebee he cum to my office about sundown, and sez he, 'Cousin Slick, supposing we go to the Park Theatre to-night, and see Madam Celest dance?'

I wanted to go awfully, but insted of giving in to cousin John when he just cum, I jist sot to and let off one of your preachments to him; but he dint seem to mind it, but sez he, 'Cousin, would you think it right if a feller was to come out like all blaze again one of your letters in the Express, if he hadnt read 'em?'

'I should like to ketch a feller at it—I should,' sez I. 'Wal,' sez he, 'do you think it fair to run out agin the Theatres till you've seen so nothing on 'em?' 'Wal,' sez I, 'I don't know as it is; but aint my par an old man as well as deacon of the church, and hadn't he ought to know.—What's the use of a man's experience if his children won't profit by it so long as he can't turn about and live his life over again?'

'That's true,' sez cousin John, 'but are you sartin that your father was ever at a play in his life?' 'Wha', my par at the Theatre? sez I, a-kind-of-up-on-the-hills—'Sir, Zephaniah Slick, Esqire, Justice of the Peace and deacon of the church, at the Theatre! Look a here, cousin John, why don't you ask if he ever plays all fours, or 'I had as many wives as the stars in the skies,' he'd be 'bout as likely to do one as t'other.'

'Wal,' sez John, sort of parsavering, how can he judge about them sort of things without he has seen 'em?'

'Come, come, jist put on your fix and let's go down.

When we got into the entry-way, Cousin Beebe he took out a dollar bill, and went up to a little hole cut out in the wall, and stuck in his hand, and sez he, 'a ticket.'

Thinks, sez I, wal, if this don't beat all! They raly do mean to carry all kinds of deviltry; who'd a thought of finding one of these damation lottery offices here.'

'You wont want a ticket,' sez cousin John.

'No;' sez I, 'I guess I don't if theres anything on arth that makes my blood bile its gambling. I was a going on to give him a piece of my mind, but jist then he pushed a door open, all kivered over with green flannel, and give his paper to a tall man that stood there, looking as solemn as an owl in a storm; and, sez he, a pointing to me, this gentleman belongs to the Express office.

Walk in Mr. Slick, Mr. Simpson put your name on the free list ever so long ago.'

Cousin John he took hold of my arm and hauled me along through a little door into a great big room built off more like a meeting house than anything else—and yet it wasn't like that neither. It was shaped kinder like a horse shoe, the floor was chuck full of benches, covered over with red cushions, and there was four galleries all pillared off and painted, and sot off with gold and great blazing glass things that made every thing look as bright as day. In the second gallery there were five or six places all boarded off from the rest, with lots of gold pictures all round them, and hung over with silk curtains, till they looked more like the berths on board a steam-boat, than any thing I could think on. These places were chuck full of allfired handsome gals, and spruce looking fellers, that were dressed off to kill, and talked and laughed as chipper as could be. The ruff was an eternal way up from the floor; it rounded up, and was crinkl-crankled off with gold and pictures, till it looked like the west just afore sundown, when the red and yeller and purple, lie in heaps and ridges all over the sky.—Thinks sez I, if that's what par means by a device of the devil, Old Nick is no slouch at putting the shine on the ruff of his house, anyhow.

By-am-by sich sights of people, all dressed off as if they were a going to a general training ball, kept a pouring in through all the leetle doors in the galleries till the seats were all chuch full; such a glistening of handsome eyes, and feathers, and flowers I never did see. A purty leetle gal cum and set close down by me, and now and then I took a slanting squint at her; and by the hickey! she was a slick leetle critter with the consarnedest soft eyes I ever looked into. I wonder what on arth is the reason that I can't set down by a hands me gal, but my heart will begin to flounder about like a fish jist arter he's hooked. Think, sez I, if there's any dancing a going on to-night, darn me if I don't shine up to that gal for a partner. But, whe e on arth the folks were a goin to find a place to dance in, I couldn't make out, for there warnt room enough to hang up a flax-seed edge-ways. I was jist a going to ask cousin John about it, when the fiddles pulled up a mint, and all to once that great picter gave a twitch, and up it went like a streak of chalk, into the ruff, or the Lord knows where. I jumped right on eend, I was so struck up with what I see. Clear back where the curtain had been, was a purty leetle garden as nat'ral as one of our onion patches. It was chuck full of trees and flowers, and a-n-g leetle house stood on one side; clear back, jist and n the edge of the sky, lay the soft water, looking as blue and still as could be. What to make on it I couldn't tell; it warnt like a picter, and yet I couldn't think how on arth there could be room enough to have such a place near the theatre. While I sot there a bending for'ard with one of my yaller gloves pressed down on each knee, and a staring like a stuck pig with my mouth a leetle open, a lot of folks dressed off in short jackets and trousers cut off at the knees come a dancing out of the house and begin to talk all at once, and chatter and laugh together as chipper as a flock of birds.—They seemed as happy as clams at high water, and the fellers skipped and hung round the gals like good fellers. But the gals were dressed out too bad. I'll be darned if some on 'em didn't make me feel streaked, their frocks were so short.—They didn't seem to make no bones of showing their legs half way to their knees. I swanny if I wasn't ashamed to look at the purty gal that sat by me. Thinks, sez I, if she don't blush and feel all oversh I'm mistaken. After a while I gave her a kind of a slantindicular squint, but she sot as still as a kitten, and looking as if butter would'nt melt in her mouth, but was a staring right straight at the garden without seeming to mind the gals' legs a bit more than if they'd a been so many broom-sticks. It warnt a great while afore I didn't seem to mind it much either, for a leetle old comical looking critter came out in front of the garden and begun to larf and fling his arms about every which way, and to tell about some young gal, that was a going to be married, Madelaine he called her.

By-am-by in come the purtiest looking critter that I ever did see; she walked and sidled through the garden like a bird among the green trees, and her voice sounded so funny when she spoke; she kinder let her words off, and lisped 'em out so sweet, that every word sounded chuck full of honey. I swan it made my heart rise up right in my mouth, every time she spoke. She had tarnal handsome eyes, as big as the biggest star on the gill dipper, and I could almost tell what she was saying by the cut of her face; I never did see a critter look so happy. She had the cunningest leetle white hat that I ever did see, stuck on one side of her head, with blue ribands a streaming from it over her shoulders; on t'other side her long shiny curls hung down on to her shoulders, and a handsome white rose was stuck in them back of her ear; but it didn't seem much whether it an her forehead and neck, for they were as white as the froth on a pail of milk afore it is strained. She had on a blue silk frock, at the bottom cut off a leetle too short for my notion, and her cunning leetle feet raly cut about in the new shoes a leetle *too* spry; I never did see any thing so subtle as she was in my life. The minit she came into the garden all the folks in the galleries and on the seats below began to stomp, and yell, and holler, till I began to be afeared that I made a mistake and got into Tammany Hall agin. She began to curchy, and lay her hands on her bosom, and curchy all the while, a looking so sweet and mealy mouthed, that I wanted to eat her up hull, I swan I did. Arter a while they begun to git tired of making sich etarnal coots of themselves and then she begun to go round among the folks in the garden and give them presents, because she was a going to git married in the morning to a rich gentleman that lived close by. There was one nice leetle gal that seemed to take an awful shine to her, and the way they talked and chatted together was enough to make a feller feel happy for a hull week. The comical leetle feller that she lived with, looked as if he'd eat her up, bonnet and all, he was so tickled when she called him her dear par, and give him a beautiful silver pitcher to remember her by. By-a-m-by, the two gals went away among the bushes to talk over taings, as young gals always will jest afore they get married but all to once the comical old chap called out 'Madeline?' and gave her a letter that the post-rider had brought before her. I never see a critter so scared, and yet so overjoyed as she seemed to be, when she took the leter. Arter she'd gone into the house, he began to tell the folks all about her—how she was a poor leetle French gal that he'd undertook to bring up and keep out of harm, when in every body her country was afeard of their lives—and how she'd got a brother yet in France, whose life wouldn't be worth a four-pence-half-penny if he should once set foot over in England; for they made believe that all the garden and things was a going on in England.

Wal, arter they'd all gone in, out came Madelaine agin with the letter in her hand. I swanny, but I couldn't help but feel for the poor critter. She looked as if she'd been a crying her eyes out, but she kept a kissing the letter and reading it sort of loud, and a crying all the time, so that we all found out it come from her brother, and that he was a comin to take her away with him in the morning; and it seemed to make her feel bad because he didn't know that she was a going to be married then. When she'd read her letter through she went into the house agin, looking as peaked and wamblecropped as a sick lamb.—All to once a great picter fell down smash-dab right over the garden, that made me jump up, I was so scared.

It warnt long afore the picter was rolled up again, and as true as you live the garden was all gone and there sot the purty little Madeline in a room, with a chest open by her filled with women's clothing, and there was a rale handsome young feller a standing by her that she seemed so fond of, and that she called her brother. While they were a talking together and afore she had time to tell him she was a going to be married, there was an allfired noise outside of the door, and you never see a cat jump up spryer than she did. She turned as white as a sheet and wrung her leetle hands and seemed more than half crazy, for she said the officers had come arter her brother to hang him for a spy. She hugged him one minit, and then she'd wring her hands and look round so anxious for some place to hide him in; at last she run to the chest, pulled all the clothes out on it, and made him git in there; she put them all back agin, and kivered it all over with a great red shawl. She hadn't but just sot down and took up her sewing work, when a great etarnal coot of a feller, that made my blood bile every time I looked at him, cum into the room along with another feller, and begun to sarch arter the poor young chap that she'd hid away. We could see that the poor gal was enamost scared out of her senses, for she turned as white as a ghost—but she covered one foot over tother, and went on a sewing as fast as could be. It was raly enough to make one cry to see how scared she was, and yet how she contrived to fling dirt in them feller's eyes. The great tall ragged loon of a feller begun to grumble and cuss to himself, while t'other chap sarched round the room. I swanny it made me wrathy to hear the varmint how he run out agin the poor gal. She'd gin him the sack once, and he was determined to spit out his wrath on her for it. I never did see sich wicked eyes as hazen were in my life, nor sich a ragged drum-licking shack; it made my grit rise every time he looked towards the sweet gal.

The officer couldnt find nobody, and wanted to go hum, but the tall shack went up to the chest and begun to poke about among the clothes, and asked what she'd got there. She looked as if she would go off the handle at that; but she didnt give up. Arter a minit she jumped up and took up a gown and showed it to the officer, and then she took up a shawl and told him it was her wedding shawl, and she begun to run on and smile, and talk so coaxing, and spread out the shawl all the time, till the young feller in the chest crept out and got into another room, while she held the shawl afore him. I couldnt hardly ketch my breath, I was so afeared they would see the poor fellow; for when they'd sarched the chest the ragged coot wanted to go into the bed-room too, but she stood out, and wouldnt let them go a step, so they had to go off a grumbling, and consarnedly wamblecropped, for a reward had been offered for the purty French gal's brother, and the etarnal scamp meant to git his revenge on her and money to boot.

I was a looking steady into the room, when all at once it slid away and there was the garden agin and the outside of the house, and it was dark as midnight among the bushes. I couldnt but just catch my breath I was so amazed, for it seemed like witchwork. By-am-by out came the ragged scamp and stood just under the poor French gal's winder to see what was a going on, and while he was there the good hearted chap that she was a going to be married to, came along to look at her winder, as fellers will when they are over head and ears in love. Jist afore they cum in the post rider in his read regimentals cum a staggerin along as drunk as a coot. The ragged chap and the squire didn't seem to mind him much, for jist then the French gal cum to the winder and the young feller that she'd been a hiding away jumped out and she put his cloak on and hugged him as if her heart was enamost ready to bust. When she see her brother clear off she went back to bed, but the squire and the ragged scamp had seen her, and sich a row as it kicked up never was heard on afore.

In a little while there was sich a hubub in the garden; all the women that she'd gin presents to got together and begun to run agin her, and saying that they a ways thought she was no better than she should be. The squire said he wouldnt marry her and the etarnal old man turned her out of doors.

I thought I should a boo-hooed right out, when I see her come out of the door with a bundle in her hand, a crying as if she hadnt a friend on earth. One genuine kind hearted young gal cum out and bid her good by, and seemed sorry enough but all the rest of the women begun to spit out their spite at the poor forlorn critter. She was a going away so slow and sorrowful, when the squire cum up and offered her some money, for he seemed to feel sorry for her, though he thought she'd been a cheating him. She looked at him so still, and yet so proud, as if her heart was brim full of grief, but she wouldnt take his money. At last he told her that the man she'd had was took prisoner. Oh! how she did take on then. She wrung her hands, and sobbed, and cried enough to make one feel wamblecropped to see her, and she said now that her character was gone and her brother taken, that she wanted to die.

The squire felt dreadfully when he found out that man was her brother. So he made up with her, and she got on to a horse and rode off full chussel to get her brother's pardon. She got the pardon, and was a cumming hum with it through a piece of woods, when the ragged scamp shot her horse and enamost scared her to death, but at last she snatched one of his pistols and shot the coot dead in the woods. It was as much as I could do to keep from jumping up and goin to help her, when I saw the rascal a draggin her about; and when she shot him, I jumped up, hollered hurra right out.

By-am-by she got back with the pardon for her brother, and there was sich a crying and kissing and shaking hands as you never heard on. I belowed right out a crying, I was so allfired glad to see the poor gal hoppin once more. I could not make myself think it was all make believe any way I could, for it seemed so natral.

Wal, then the picter was let down agin, the folks all begun to stomp and holler like a pack of crazzy critters, but I kept a crying; all I could do seemed as if I never could choke it again. The purty blue eyed critter that sat by me, she cried too like all nature, and I felt as if she and I felt different to any of the rest on 'em.

'Wal,' sez cousin Beebe, arter he see that I'd begun to chirk up a leetle, how do you like Celeste?'

'I can tell better when I've seen her,' sez I, 'but she must be something above the common chop if she beats that little French gal, by gracious, but she is a smart critter, aint she.'

Cousin John larfed, and sez he, "why, that was Celeste herself!" "You don't say so?' sez I, "I'm enamost sartin they called her Madeline when she cum into the garden."

"Yes," sez John, "but that's only her stage name. In Saint Mary's Eve she's called Madeline, and in the next piece she'll have some other name."

"I snagers," sez I, "I hadn't the least idea that these French women were such modest meaty mouthed critters. I'm a cout if I aint enamost in love with her already. She's so sweet and tasteful I don't believe you'll ketch her a wearing her petticoats so short as some of them gals did."

Cousin John larfed a little easy, and sez he, "there she s a going to dance."

That minit a bell tinkled; the picter rolled up again, and the fiddlers begun to put on elbow grease till the music came out slick enough.

I was staring with all the eyes I had in my head, when the harmsmest critter I ever sot eyes on, cum flying into the middle of the room, and there she stood. At first I was so struck up that I couldn't see nothing but an allfired harnsome face a smiling from under a wreath of flowers, and naked legs and arms and bosom, a flying round like a live windmill. I thought I should go off the handle at first, —I felt sort of dizzy, and as if I was blushing all over. I dont think I ever was in such an etarnal twitter in my hull life. I partly got up to go out and then I sot down agin as streaked as lean pork and covered my face with my yaller gloves, but somehow I couldn't hold my hands still all I could do,—the fingers would get apart so that I couldn't help but look through them at that plaguey, darned harnsome, undecent critter, as she jumped and whirled and stretched her naked arms out toward us, and stood a smiling and coaxing and looking to the feller, that was enough to make a feller cuss his mother because she was a woman; but I'll be darned if there ever was a critter on arth that could help looking at the critter. I've seen a bird charmed by a black snake, but it was nothing to this, —not a priming. One minit she'd kinder flutter around the room softly and still like a bird that's jist a beginning to fly, then she'd stand on one foot and twinkle t'other out and in against the ankle so swift you couldn't but just see it. Then she'd hop forward and twist her arms up on her bosom and stick one leg out behind her and stand on one toe for ever so long, till all on us had a fair sight on her that way. Then she'd take another hop and pint her right toe forward and lift it higher and higher till by-am-by round she'd go like a top with her leg stuck out straight and whirling round and round like the spoke of a broken waggon with a foot to it. It raly did beat all that ever I did see. When she stood up straight her white frock was all sprigged off with silver, and looked like a cloud of snow, but it didn't reach half way to her knees and stuck out dreadfully behind where her hump was. I hadn't dared to unkiver my face yit, and was sort of itching all over in a dreadful pucker, wondering what on arth she meant to do next, when she gave a whirl, kissed her hand and hopped away as spry as a cricket, jist as she came in. I swan if I didn't think I never should breathe straight again, I raly wouldn't a looked in that purty blue eyed gal's face for anything; but somehow I happened to squint that way for I felt kinder anxious to see how red a gal could blush, but there she sot a smiling and a looking as if she raly liked the fun. She was whispering to a young feller that sot tother side, and sez she,

'Aint it beautiful? oh I hope they'll call her back!'

I went hum. But I'll be choked if them legs and arms, and that fun with the flowers over it didn't whirl round in my head all night, and they aint fairly out yit.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, Feb. 19. In the Senate there was little business of importance, in the morning, preceding the special orders.

Mr. Benton begged leave to introduce additional documents in relation to the debate on Salt, which took place on Friday last. He endeavored to show from a report in the British House of Commons, that the very same practices were prevailing in the Western country, which had for many years afflicted and oppressed the inhabitants of the East Indies—with this difference, however, that the Companies in the West had not the advantages of an armed force, which the monopolizers possessed in India. The method which both pursued was exactly similar, so much so, that were certain names stricken out of the report, one would be induced to suppose that it had come from this quarter of the country.

In Missouri, and other places, it was the custom for the monopolizers, when they wished to raise the value of salt, to persuade those to whom the mines of salt belonged, to refrain from working them; whereas, in Hindostan, an army collected the natives together, and driving them to the beach, compelled them to throw back into the sea all the salt which nature, in her beneficence, had accumulated upon the shore. This cruel and disgraceful practice was only put an end to by the petitions of the inhabitants of that country who were groaning beneath its injustice; and the people of the West are now imploring Congress for a similar protection. He hoped, therefore, that he should not be prevented, by another five hours' discussion, from having this small document printed.

Mr. Clay delivered his views at some length on the subject of State debts. He alluded to the day in which it was his province to address the Senate, as gloomy, cloudy, like the mists that overspread the moral world at the present juncture, and there was no ray of light that seemed about to break forth and dispel the portentous darkness that surrounded us. He reached the Senate, this morning deeply depressed in feeling by the recitals of distress that were daily, almost hourly, reaching us from all quarters of this once happy country, from laboring men unemployed, from farmers with their store-houses filled by the munificence of heaven, and the sale of it marred by the madness and folly of man.

He adverted to the present curtailed circulation, which he believed less than was represented by Senators of the other side. The specie of the country which had been stated at 85 millions, was daily becoming less, through the run made upon the banks. In four States of the Western country it had been reduced, in three years, 50 per cent.—while in New York, in the same period, it had been reduced from nineteen to ten millions.

He would not charge gentlemen with bringing a out such a state of things designedly. No—heaven forbid! he came not here to make assaults, or for purposes of crimination—he came in a very different spirit, to implore, to entreat gentlemen, if they could do nothing to alleviate present embarrassments, to do nothing to aggravate them. While he refrained from charging them with wilfully bringing about this state of things, he did, from his inmost soul, believe that the causes were to be attributed to the past and present administration. Had it not been for the removal of the deposites, the refusal to recharter the U. S. Bank, and withholding the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, instead of the present distress, activity, prosperity and happiness would have been everywhere apparent.

He called to the mind of Senators friendly to the Administration, the millions that had been wasted unprofitably without even the shadow of benefit, and did it become such an Administration to read homilies to States about wanton waste, when these very States had laid out their money for works of internal improvement that would insure ultimate advantage to themselves and glory to the common country. Gentlemen now held out the idea that distribution was assumption. When his Land Bill had passed both house of Congress, eight years ago, why was it not discovered then? Why did he not then hear revenue! revenue! Why was it, when the Senator from S. C. proposed to give away the public domain, that nothing was said of revenue? When the new were almost daily coming forward grants, in some instances of five hundred thousand acres at a time, we heard nothing of revenue; but the moment distribution, the only equitable mode of disposing of the trust, was talked of, then forth fears for the state of the revenue States in their corporate capacities raise no revenue, save from direct taxation and he thought it better therefore to distribute the proceeds; and if the revenue were defective, to supply it by duties on luxuries, such as silks, teas, brandies, wines, spices, &c. &c.

It was a source of deep regret, that the distribution bill had not been suffered to have gone into operation; but he had still will on the subject, not even to the *Hermitage*—who pocketed the bill. He could now say, 'God bless him,' when he goes to the last narrow house which all of us are fast approaching, he go with the consolation of having done all with the best intention; but at the same time he must affirm that it was one of the most arbitrary acts that was ever attempted in any country.

In the House, Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Bill to authorise the issue of Five millions of Dollars in Treasury notes, under the regulations of the act of 20th June 1837, and the subsequent acts in addition thereto. The act is to expire in one year, and the notes are redeemable within sixty days notice. The bill was committed, but the motion to make it the special order was lost.

The House renewed the discussion of the proceedings of the Committee of Elections on the New Jersey case—the question pending being one from Mr. Cave Johnson to direct the Committee to report among other things, the names of those who received a majority of all the votes at the late election in New Jersey.

FOUR MORE VICTIMS IN THE LEXINGTON.—It pains us to learn that our town has again suffered yet more in this dreadful catastrophe. It was said that a gentleman and lady and two children went on board of the boat in New York, whose name was impossible to ascertain. There is much reason to suppose that the four were sisted of Mr. Thomas J. Partridge of this town, his wife, one child of his own and another belonging to his sister. Mrs. Partridge went about a year since to Ohio, with the intention of remaining, but having abandoned his purpose, was on his return to his first home. Our village has been called to suffer severely in this disaster when so remote from the scene. [Barre Gaz.

Two men have recently been condemned by the Court of Assize at Rouen, France, one to five years and the other to three years confinement at the hulk, for having extorted 2000 francs from an old man who was in love with a young girl, under the pretence that a rabbit's tail, which he sold to him for the money in question would, with their cabalistic aid, compel the damsel to love him in spite of herself.

The soap factory, in Concord, N. H., owned by Mr. Cyrus Stow, and occupied by Mr. Cyrus Hapgood, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last with Several hundred weight of tallow and a large quantity of soap were destroyed.

A black girl was recently committed to St. Joseph's, Florida, for manslaughter in causing the death of her owner. She was sentenced by the court to receive thirty-nine stripes, and stand with her ears nailed to a post for one hour.

According to the Newburyport Herald there is a project on foot to dispense with the Court House in Salem, and to make Ipswich the only shire town in the county.

Wm. B. Lloyd, member of the House of Representatives, was on the 14th expelled from that body on the charge of dishonest practices in altering a legislative bill.

Large flocks of pigeons from the south passed over Cincinnati on the 14th, coming close to the roofs of the houses.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Eagle, Freeman, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business for the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not taken by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Reading.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, } Boston.
Commonwealth Bank, }
Franklin Bank, }
Lafayette Bank, }
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, } Roxbury.
Bank of Norfolk, }

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, } Orono.
Still Water Canal Bank, }
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank